# Case 1:04-cv-00449-SOM-LEK Document 113 ORIGINAL

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DIST	RICT OF HAWAII
BARBARA KALANIKIEKIE KAAPUNI ET AL,	) CIVIL NO. CV-04-00449-SOM-LER
Plaintiffs, vs.	<ul> <li>NOTICE OF FILING PLAINTIFFS</li> <li>PROPOSED JURY</li> <li>INSTRUCTIONS; CERTIFICATE</li> <li>OF SERVICE</li> </ul>
CARLTON HELM, in his individual capacity, ET AL,	) ) )
Defendants.	) Trial is set for June 14, 2006

### NOTICE OF FILING PLAINTIFF'S PROPOSED JURY **INSTRUCTIONS**

Barbara Kalanikiekie Kaapuni, Jon Hans Kaapuni, Sr., Pamela Noholani Kaapuni, Jon Hans Kaapuni, Jr., Fallon Kalanikiekie Kaapuni, and Tyrah Noholani Kaapuni Arthur E. Ross, Esq., and Rory Soares Toomey, Esq. submits their proposed jury instructions which have not been agreed to by the parties.

The Plaintiffs reserves their right to withdraw any proposed instruction, to add new instructions, and/or to amend any proposed instruction. By submitting these proposed instructions, the Plaintiffs do not admit or concede that any particular issue is, or may be properly submitted to the jury, nor do the Plaintiffs admit or concede that any particular issue is a jury issue as opposed to a matter to be decided by the Court.

Nothing in these instructions constitutes consent by the Plaintiff to try any issue raised in the pleadings.

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, June 6, 2006

ARTHUR E. ROSS

**RORY SOARES TOOMEY** 

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

BARBARA KALANIKIEKIE

KAAPUNI, JON HANS

KAAPUNI, Sr., PAMELA

NOHOLANI KAAPUNI, JON

HANS KAAPUNI, Jr., FALLON

KALANIKIEKIE KAAPUNI,

AND TYRAH NOHOLANI

KAAPUNI by her best friend

JON HANS KAAPUNI, Sr.

On the Plaintiffs' claim against the Defendants for the Defendants' violation of their Fourth Amendment rights when the Defendants did not announce their presence at the Plaintiffs' home, demand entry into the Plaintiffs' home, and give the Plaintiffs' a reasonable time to comply with that demand. prior to smashing in a sliding glass door to gain entry. The Plaintiff has the burden of proving each of the following elements by a preponderance of the evidence:

- 1. The acts or omissions of the Defendants were intentional;
- 2. The Defendants acted under the color of state law; and
- 3. The acts or omissions of the Defendants were the legal cause of the deprivation of the Plaintiff's rights protected by the Constitution and/or laws of the United States.

If you find that each of the elements on which the Plaintiff has the burden of proof has been proved, your verdict should be for the Plaintiff. If, on the other hand, the Plaintiff has failed to prove any of these elements, your verdict should be for the Defendants.

CITE:	Section 11.1 Ninth Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001) (modified) Wilson v. Arkansas, 514 U.S. 927, 115 S. Ct. 1914 (1995), United States v. Granvile, 222 F. 3d 1214, 1218 (9th Cir. 2000).and Hawaii Revised Statutes 803-37
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Wit	hdrawn
Over obje	ection of:
Plai	ntiff
Defe	endants

When a party has the burden of proof on any claim or affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence, it means you must be persuaded by the evidence that the claim or affirmative defense is more probably true than not true.

You should base your decision on all of the evidence, regardless of which party presented it.

CITE:	Section.1.3 and 5.1 Ninth Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction
	(2001) (modified)
Give	en as Requested
Give	en as Modified
Ref	used
With	ndrawn
Over objec	ction of:
Plair	ntiff
Defe	ndants

This action was brought by a private citizen against persons who are employed as police officer by the City and County of Honolulu, State of Hawaii. This case should be considered and decided by you as an action between persons of equal standing in the community, equal worth, and holding the same or similar station in life. All persons stand equal before the law, and are to be dealt with as equals in a court of justice.

Schwartz Section 1983 Litigation Section 3.03 as modified as adapted from Ker
v. Chicago, 425 F. 2d 1134 (7th Cir.) Cert. denied 400 U. S. 833 (1970)
Given as Requested Given as Modified Refused Withdrawn
Over objection of: Plaintiff Defendants

An act is a cause of an injury or damage if it played any part, no matter how small, in bringing about the injury or damage. Therefore, even if the act operated in combination with some other cause, the act is a cause of the injury or damage if it played any part, no matter how small, in bringing about the injury or damage.

CITE:	Section.1.3 and 5.1 Ninth Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction	
	(2001) (modified)	
Given	as Requested	
Given	as Modified	
Refuse	ed	
Withdi	rawn	
Over objecti	on of:	
Plainti	ff	
Defend	lants	
	Plaintiff's Proposed Jury Instruction 5	

In order to be acting under color of state law the acts must be performed

while the official is acting, purporting, or pretending to act in the performance of her official duty.

CITE: McDade v. West, 223 F. 3d 1135 (9th Cir. 2000), Section 11.2 Ninth

Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001) (modified) and Defendant

Nancy Murphy's Trial Brief, filed October 7, 2003, page 6.

Given as Requested
Given as Modified
Refused
Withdrawn

Over objection of:

Plaintiff
Defendants

In executing a search warrant, the police officers who are executing that warrant have an affirmative duty to announce their presence, to demand entry into the premises to be searched, and to give the occupants in that premises a reasonable time to respond to their demand.

CITE: Wilson v. Arkansas, 514 U.S. 927, 115 S. Ct. 1914 (1995), United
States v. Granvile, 222 F. 3d 1214, 1218 (9th Cir. 2000).and Hawaii Revised
<u>Statutes</u> 803-37
Given as Requested
Given as Modified
Refused
Withdrawn
Over objection of:
Plaintiff
Defendants

The Plaintiffs claim that the Defendants intentionally deprived the Plaintiff of the Fourth Amendment constitutional right to be free from an unreasonable seizure when the Defendants did not announce their presence at the Plaintiffs' home, demand entry into the Plaintiffs' home, and give the Plaintiffs' a reasonable time to comply with that demand.

The Plaintiff have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the Defendants acted unreasonably when they did not follow the statutory requirements for executing a search warrant.

CITE: Section 115 Ninth Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001	.)
(modified); Wilson v. Arkansas, 514 U.S. 927, 115 S. Ct. 1914 (1995), United	
States v. Granvile, 222 F. 3d 1214, 1218 (9th Cir. 2000).and Hawaii Revised	
Statutes 803-37	
Given as Requested Given as Modified Refused Withdrawn	
Over objection of:  Plaintiff Defendants	

If you find for the plaintiff on any of Plaintiff's Fourth Amendment claim, you must determine Plaintiff's damages. Plaintiff has the burden of proving damages by a preponderance of the evidence which will reasonably and fairly compensate the plaintiff for the deprivation of civil rights legally caused by the defendant.

In determining the amount of his damages, if any, you shall take into consideration the money that the plaintiff had to expend in medical treatment, prescription drugs, along with the loss of income that she suffered as a legal cause of the Defendants acts, as well as the amounts of money to compensate him for the outrage, mental suffering, shame, humiliation, and ridicule that he suffered.

Your award must be based upon evidence and not upon speculation guesswork or conjecture.

CITE:	Section 11.1 9th Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001	)
	(modified)	
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Giv	ren as Modified	
Rei	fused	
Wi	thdrawn	
Over obje	ection of:	
Plai	ntiff	
Def	endants	

The law that applies to this case authorizes an award of nominal damages. If you find for the Plaintiff but that the Plaintiff has failed to prove damages as defined in these instructions, you must award nominal damages. Nominal Damages may not exceed one dollar.

CITE:	Section 11.6 9th Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001)
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CITE.

If you find for the plaintiff, you may, but are not required to, award punitive damages. The purposes of punitive damages are to punish a defendant and to deter a defendant and others from committing similar acts in the future.

The plaintiff has the burden of proving that punitive damages should be awarded, by a preponderance of the evidence. You may award punitive damages only if you find that defendant's conduct was oppressive, malicious, or in reckless disregard of plaintiff's rights. Conduct is malicious if it is accompanied by ill will, or spite, or if it is for the purpose of injuring another. Conduct is in reckless disregard of plaintiff's rights if, under the circumstances, it reflects complete indifference to the safety and /or rights of others.

If you find that punitive damages are appropriate, you must use reason in setting the amount. Punitive damages, if any, should be in an amount sufficient to fulfill their purposes but should not reflect bias, prejudice or sympathy toward any party. In considering punitive damages, you may consider the degree of reprehensibility of the defendant's conduct and the relationship of any award of punitive damages to any actual harm inflicted on the plaintiff.

CITE:	Section.7.5 9 <sup>th</sup> Circuit Manual of Modern Jury Instruction (2001) (modified) <u>Dang v. Cross</u> , 422 F. 3d 800 (9 <sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005)
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Over objec	tion of:
Plain	tiff
Defer	ndants

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

# FOR THE DISTRICT OF HAWAII

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BARBARA KALANIKIEKIE KAAPUNI, JON HANS KAAPUNI, Sr., PAMELA NOHOLANI KAAPUNI, JON HANS KAAPUNI, Jr., FALLON KALANIKIEKIE KAAPUNI, AND TYRAH NOHOLANI KAAPUNI by her best friend JON HANS KAAPUNI, Sr.,	) CIVIL NO. CV-04-00449-SOM-LEK ) CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE ) ) )
Plaintiffs,	) )
vs.	) )
CARLTON HELM, in his individual capacity, STAG SAGARIO, in his individual capacity, CHRISTINA WILLIAMS, in her individual capacity, KELLY ARLOS, in his individual capacity, JAMIE WINFREY, in her individual capacity, HAROLD MANAOIS, in his individual capacity, KEANA BROWN, in her individual) capacity, AND THE COUNTY OF MAUI,	
Defendants.	)
·	

# CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on June 6, 2006 a copy of the attached

document was served by United States Mail, first class postage prepaid upon:

MOANA MONIQUE LUETY 200 S. HIGH STREET WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793

Attorney for Defendant COUNTY OF MAUI

DATED: Honolulu, Hawaii, June 6, 2006

ARTHUR É. ROSS

RORY SOARES TOOMEY

Attorneys Plaintiffs

BARBARA KALANIKIEKIE

KAAPUNI, JON HANS

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NOHOLANI KAAPUNI, JON

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KALANIKIEKIE KAAPUNI,

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